

104/1

Featherstone

Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical

Officer of Health

1935





Featherstone
Urban District Council

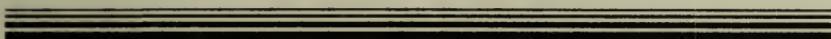


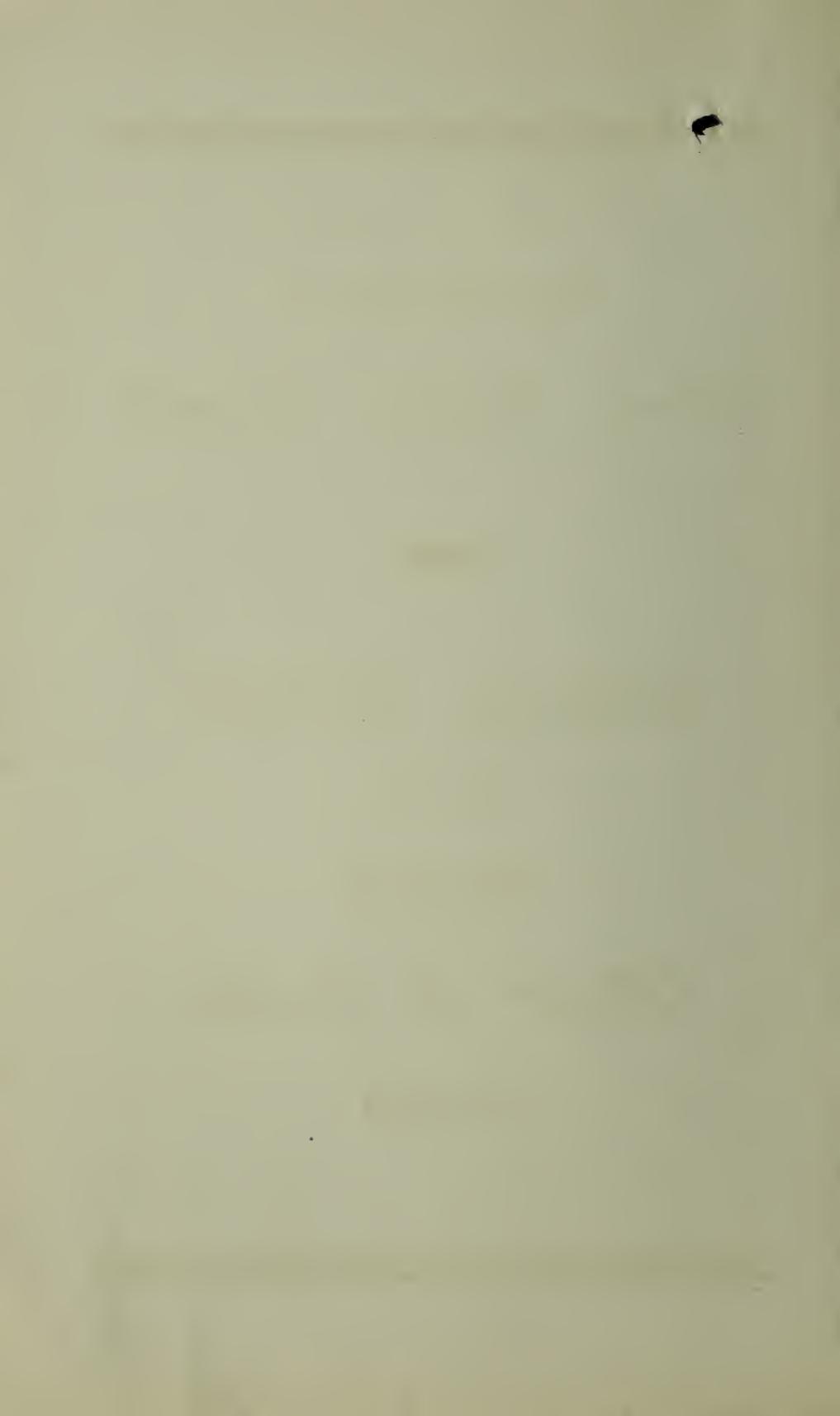
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical
Officer of Health

1935





ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
Urban Sanitary District of Featherstone
for the Year 1935

—X—

To the Chairman and Members of the Council :

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of placing before you my Sixteenth Annual Report on the Health of your District for the year ended 31 December 1935, along with the Reports of your Sanitary Inspector (Mr Hilsley) and Mrs Booth, your Health Visitor.

POPULATION. The population for the year 1935 as given to me by the Registrar General is 14,440, being a decrease of 140 from the previous year. These figures are at variance with those arrived at by the recent survey just concluded, of the Housing Act 1935, conducted by Mr Hilsley and his assistants. This survey (and I don't doubt its accuracy) makes your present population 13,905. There may be other factors unknown to me on which the Registrar General has based his conclusions.

The figures as given to me by the Registrar General for 1935 show a census of 4.2 per house.

The size of this Sanitary Area is 4430 acres, and contains 3416 houses, which is a corrected figure from previous Annual Reports, but which has been arrived at by the recent survey. 17 new houses have been completed and 1 demolished during the year, giving a net gain of 16 for the year. In course of erection, but not yet completed, are another 26 houses.

This is purely and typically a colliery area, with one of the largest collieries permanently closed and dismantled, discharging roughly 1500 workmen who have great difficulty in finding alternative employment even for the young men, while those of advancing years are no longer wanted. Employment for miners has been for some years slowly but surely altering for the worse. The men of 55 years and upwards in early days here would have a choice of less arduous labour in the coal mine, but now are thought not employable owing to their liability to disease and accidents. The victims of Miners' Nystagmus are all denied work at any colliery, although many of them could and ought to work for their own benefit at other forms of work away from the coal face.

	April 1935	October 1935
Rateable Value	£49326	£49462
1d Rate equals (gross)	£205.10.6	£206.1.11
1d Rate equals (net)	£190.0.0	£190.0.0
	£ s d	
General Rate laid April 1935 at 8/3.....	£19028	7 6
General Rate laid October 1935 at 8/3.....	18853	18 6
Average cost per 1000 gallons—	21.12	pence

WATER used.

Half-year to March 1935	36521000 gallons costing	£2912	13	8
Half-year to Sept. 1935	40748000 gallons costing	£3888	4	3

The population of this Urban area is still declining. The number of men wholly unemployed was 900, and partially unemployed 500. The figures vary from week to week and also monthly, but reckoning the average weekly numbers, it gives a fair average of the yearly unemployed.

OUT-RELIEF from the Public Assistance Committee in this area was—

Weekly average number of cases	...	345
Weekly average number of persons	...	700
Total Relief paid during the year	£11733	17 6

RAINFALL for 1935—

	Inches
January	0.81
February	1.85
March	0.55
April	2.83

May	.....	0.54
June	.....	2.49
July	.....	0.62
August	.....	2.22
September	.....	3.53
October	.....	4.15
November	.....	4.68
December	.....	2.50
		26.77

This is about an average for the last four years. The highest rainfall took place in October and November—almost one-third of the total rainfall for the year took place during those two months.

BIRTH RATE. 274 Live births were registered during the year 1935 (150 males and 124 females). Of the total births, 266 were Legitimate and 8 Illegitimate. In addition to the Live births there were 12 Still births (6 males and 6 females).

This gives a BIRTH RATE of 18.9, and Still births 0.8.

I append the Birth Rates for the last 10 years—

1925	...	25.4	1930	...	20.2
1926	...	21.6	1931	...	19.3
1927	...	20.6	1932	...	19.3
1928	...	21.3	1933	...	19.9
1929	...	21.9	1934	...	17.2
		1935	...	18.9	

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1935 was 14.7, and the Still Birth Rate 0.62.

DEATH RATE. Total deaths during the year were 187 (102 males and 85 females). This gives a DEATH RATE of 12.9. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.7. Of the total deaths, 18 died before they were a year old, and 93 were 60 years and upwards—almost half of the total deaths.

The Death Rates for the last 10 years were—

1925	...	11.2	1930	...	11.4
1926	...	10.0	1931	...	11.9
1927	...	13.9	1932	...	12.7
1928	...	10.2	1933	...	13.7
1929	...	14.6	1934	...	11.6
		1935	...	12.9	

You will find the Causes of Death with ages in subjoined Tables—



CAUSES OF DEATH

		Male	Female
Measles	...	2	1
Influenza	...	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	1	...
Tuberculosis (of Lungs)	...	3	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	2	3
General Paralysis of Insane	...	1	...
Cancer	...	11	13
Diabetes	...	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	5	...
Heart Disease	...	20	20
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	2	5
Bronchitis	...	7	5
Pneumonia	...	13	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	...
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	1	...
Appendicitis	...	2	...
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	3	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	1
Congenital Causes	...	4	4
Senility	...	8	8
Suicide	...	2	1
Other Violence	...	2	2
Other Defined Causes	...	9	5
	Total	<u>102</u>	<u>85</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	12	6

CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR
1935

CAUSES	All Ages	On- der 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-5 yrs	5-15 yrs	15- 25 yrs	25- 45 yrs	45- 60 yrs	Over 60 yrs
Measles	-	-	3		1	2			
Influenza	-	-	4					2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	1			1			
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	-	-	9				3	4	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	5	2				1	2
General Paralysis (of insane)	-	-	1				1		
Cancer	-	-	24					2	10
Diabetes	-	-	3				1		2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	5						5
Heart Disease	-	-	40			2	2	5	31
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	-	7			1		1	5
Bronchitis	-	-	12	3				2	7
Pneumonia	-	-	18	4	4	1	2	1	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	1					1	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	1	1					
Appendicitis	-	-	2			1			1
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	1						1
Nephritis	-	-	4				1	2	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	-	-	1				1		
Congenital Causes	-	-	8	8					
Senility	-	-	16						16
Suicide	-	-	3				1	1	1
Other Deaths from Violence	-	-	4				3		1
Other Defined Diseases	-	-	14	2	1		4	1	3
Totals	187	18	6	3	7	15	15	30	93

**BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, & ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING YEAR 1935**

	England & Wales	121 County Boro's and great towns inc. London	140 Smaller towns 25000 at 1931 census	London Adminis. County	FEATHER-STONE
--	-----------------	---	--	------------------------	---------------

Births	Rates per 1000 Population				
Live	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3	18.9
Still	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.52	0.8
Deaths					
All Causes	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4	12.9
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	0.03	0.04	0.03	...	0.2
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	...
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	...
Diphtheria	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	...
Influenza	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.2
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.51	0.2
Notifications					
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2.96	3.19	2.75	2.64	3.1
Diphtheria	1.60	1.96	1.34	2.25	3.9
Enteric Fever	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.06
Erysipelas	0.42	0.48	0.37	0.45	0.6
Pneumonia	1.15	1.36	0.98	0.89	1.2

	Rates per 1000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year	57	62	55	58	65
,, Diarrhoea un. 2 yrs.	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2	3.6
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	1.68				...
Others	2.32	Others not available			3.6
Total	4.10				3.6

	Rates per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	1.61				...
Others	2.32	Others not available			3.4
Total	3.93				3.4
Notifications					
Puerperal Fever	3.60	4.55	2.76	4.32	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	9.44	11.14	8.25	11.89	3.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY. This is measured by the proportion of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Registered Births. The total deaths under 1 year during 1935 were 18, and the total births 274. This gives an Infantile Mortality of 65. The previous year it was 71. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales for 1935 was 57, and for the County Boroughs and Large Towns, 62.

The Infantile Mortality for the last 10 years was—

1925	...	98	1930	...	70
1926	...	58	1931	...	89
1927	...	144	1932	...	69
1928	...	69	1933	...	85
1929	...	144	1934	...	71
			1935	...	65

The chief causes of this mortality during 1935 were Congenital Debility 8 and Chest Affections 7.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE. The Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases (Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea) amount to 4 (Measles 3, Diarrhoea 1). This gives a Zymotic Death Rate of 0.2.

The following Table shows the number of Infectious Cases notified during the year 1935—

	Notified	Deaths
Measles and German Measles	375	3
Scarlet Fever	...	45
Diphtheria	...	57
Pneumonia	...	18
Erysipelas	...	9
Enteric Fever	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1
	508	22
Tuberculosis Pulmonary (New Cases)	...	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases (New Cases)	8	5
	Total	526
		36

Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea are not notifiable in this area, and Chicken Pox only when Small Pox is present in neighbouring areas. It was not notifiable during 1935. Pneumonia is irregularly notified. With the exception of 1 case, all those of Tuberculosis were notified previous to death.

All the cases of Measles, Pneumonia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated at home, without nursing assistance. All the cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric, Diphtheria and Cerebro Spinal Fever, were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Aketon. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were prevalent the whole year. A further offer was made to parents to immunize their children, but met with a poor response. The offer is still open if those in authority would consent.

Cost of Infectious Diseases, and Days in Hospital—

			£	s	d
45	Scarlet Fever	2391 days	cost	£239	2 0
57	Diphtheria	3116 days	cost	£623	4 0
1	Enteric Fever	60 days	cost	£12	0 0
1	Cerebro Spinal Fever	29 days	cost	£12	6 6

In addition to the above maintenance cost, 13 cases of Scarlet Fever received Anti-Toxin treatment at a cost of £29.5.0, thus making a total cost for maintenance and treatment of £915.17.6 for your 104 cases of Infection.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1935

STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES RECEIVED DURING 1835

TUBERCULOSIS. During the year, 10 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 8 of Non-Pulmonary, making a total of 18—8 of those cases were males and 10 females. During the year 21 Pulmonary cases and 7 Non-Pulmonary were removed from the list on the Register, for the following reasons—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Died	8	4
Recovered	7	2
Wrong Diagnosis	3	...
Left the District	3	1
Totals	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 7

During the year, 14 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary were sent to Sanatorium or Hospital.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis, both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary was 0.9.

For the last 5 years the Death Rates from Tuberculosis were—

1930	...	0.7	1933	...	1.1
1931	...	0.9	1934	...	1.1
1932	...	1.3	1935	...	0.9

I might incidentally mention here that my Sanitary Inspector visits all the Slaughterhouses weekly. During the year he has seized and destroyed the whole carcasses of 7 cows and 6 pigs. In addition he has taken parts of 16 other bovines and 4 pigs. All of these 23 bovines and 10 pigs might have been exposed and sold for human consumption.

Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Cases on Register							
1 Jan. 1935	...	75	43	27	30	102	73
Added during year	...	4	6	4	4	8	10
Totals	...	79	49	31	34	110	83
Removed from Register							
during year	...	8	13	2	5	10	18
On Register 31 Dec. 1935		71	36	29	29	100	65

Reasons for Removal of Cases from Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Died	8	4
Recovered	7	2
Wrong Diagnosis	3	...
Left the District	3	1
	21	7

New Cases and Mortality during 1935

Age Periods	New Cases								Deaths			
	Pulm		Non-Pulm		Pulm		Non-Pulm		Pulm		Non-Pulm	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
5	10	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	20	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
20	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	35	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
35	45	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45	55	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2
55	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	4	6	4	4	3	6	2	2	3	...	...

VACCINATIONS. During the year 65 Primary Vaccinations and 1 Re-Vaccination were successfully completed. This shows that 23% of Primary Vaccinations were performed from 274 Live Births.

CANCER. 24 deaths from this disease have been registered during the year—11 males and 13 females. 12 of the victims were over 60 years of age, 10 between 45 and 60 years, and 2 under 45. This gives a DEATH RATE of 1.6.

The parts of the body affected by the disease were : Tongue 2 ; Larynx 1 ; Stomach 2 ; Liver 5 ; Bowel 11 ; Pancreas 1 ; Rectum 1 ; Uterus 1.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

10 males, 3 females.

HOUSING. During the year 17 new houses have been erected and occupied, and 1 house demolished. There are 26 more now nearing completion. There is a want of three-roomed houses in this district. At present there are with two rooms 181 houses; with three rooms 844; and with four or more rooms 2441. My Council have at present under consideration the erection of additional houses in separate parts of the area. Its final consideration and adoption will be settled on an examination of the recent survey of the 1935 Housing Act Scheme, as well as the housing for the displaced families under the demolition of a number of houses under the five years plan.

PRIVATE STREETS. Owing to conflicting interests, this subject has given rise to many discussions, but some of the worst streets are now under contract for improvement, and work has commenced.

SANITARY WORK. Our Water supply is obtained from Wakefield at a cost of 21.12 pence per 1000 gallons. It is satisfactory in both quantity and quality. There has been no shortage calling for curtailment during the year. There are only 2 houses in the area not connected with the Public Water supply. 77269000 gallons of water have been used during the year at a cost of £6800.17.11.

DRAINAGE. This is satisfactory, as are the two Sewage Farms.

SCAVENGING. This work is done by the Council very efficiently. During the year 10485 loads of refuse have been removed—

3516 loads to the Destructor
4424 loads to Tips
2545 loads of liquid from Cesspools to Farm land.

The total annual cost of collection and disposal of this refuse amounts to £3893.12.4.

We have still 47 cesspools in the area, mostly associated with detached houses. The cost in wages alone for attention to those cesspools was £233.11.6.

We have at present—

2791 water and waste-water closets
21 pail closets
406 privies

During the year 25 privy closets were converted to water closets, and 2 privy closets demolished; 17 water closets were provided to new property and 9 additional water closets to old property ; making an increase of 51 water closets for the year.

We have at present in this area—

238	wet ashpits
476	dry ashpits
1485	dustbins
21	pail closets

On the water-carriage system there are 2791 water closets, giving a percentage of 86.7. Section 39 of the Public Health Act has never been put into operation in our area, but we lose no opportunity of conversion on any structural defect being discovered.

I would seek to draw your attention to the detailed Report of Mr Hilsley, and Tables C & D prepared by him. Mr Hilsley is a most efficient officer, not only with all Sanitary work, but his Office books are correct and up to date. He has a multitudinous office to fill. Not only has he all sanitary defects both in houses and drains, to have remedied, but he is Food Inspector, and visits the various slaughterhouses weekly, as well as all disinfections of infectious houses.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. There are weekly attendances at Featherstone and Streethouse, and a monthly meeting at Loscoe. There is also an Ante-Natal meeting at Featherstone on the second day of each month, at which mothers from Streethouse and Loscoe attend. There is an average attendance at Featherstone Child Welfare of 80 per week; Streethouse about 40 ; Loscoe 15. The attendance at the Ante-Natal meeting is growing, and about 15 meet there monthly.

A number of voluntary workers attend very regularly and render very helpful and acceptable service.

My Council have issued instructions that all necessitous cases, both of mother and child, should receive assistance.

The following disbursements have been made—

	Free	Cost	Price
Free Milk, 4289 pints costing	56 14 7		
Ostermilk	19 11 6	3 18 0	
Cow & Gate	13 2 6	4 17 6	
Cod Oil & Malt	4 1 8	18 8	
Virol	1 10 0	14 7	
 Total	£95 0 3	£10 8 9	

In addition there is a further expenditure on behalf of crippled children and maternity claims—

	£	s	d
Leeds Maternity Hospital	...	69	13 2
Clayton Hospital (not received)	...		
Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital	...	61	17 0
Leeds Infirmary Fares	...		19 3
 Total	£132	9	5

My Health Visitor (Mrs Booth) has her time fully occupied. She attends 10 Child Welfare Clinics per month, and disburses to the necessitous cases the above-mentioned extras. She visits all new-born babies at their homes, and many of the pregnant mothers before birth. She has to visit all cases of Measles and Infantile Diarrhoea. The Measles cases notified amounted to 368. The Infantile Diarrhoea are not notifiable, but they were very few.

Mrs Booth is energetic and very willing in discharging her duties. I am very pleased that the Ministry has recommended my Council to see that she takes advantage of a Refresher Course from time to time.

In conclusion, I earnestly thank all the members of my Council for their kindly help and their constant desire to do what is necessary to further the health of the community.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. STEVEN, M.B.
M.O.H.

29 May 1936.

URBAN DISTRICT OF FEATHERSTONE

— — — X — — —

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended 31 December 1935

— — — X — — —

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Ninth Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Department for the year ended 31 December 1935.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION. The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in use in the district at the end of the year—

Type	Number
Water Closets	2741
Waste-Water Closets	50
Pail Closets	21
Privies	406

During the year 25 privy closets were converted to water closets, 1 privy closet demolished on demolition of the house, and 1 privy closet demolished as redundant, a reduction of 27 privy closets.

Seventeen water closets were provided to new property and 9 additional water closets provided to old property during the year, an increase of 51 water closets.

You have never applied the provisions of Section 39, Public Health (Amendment) Act 1907 to your district, and the above conversions have been carried out as insufficient or as nuisances.

SCAVENGING. The following is a statement of the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year—

Wet Ashpits	...	238
Dry Ashpits	...	476
Dust Bins	...	1485
Pails	...	21
Cesspools	...	47

This is a decrease of 15 wet ashpits and 3 dry ashpits, and an increase of 56 dust bins during the year.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is carried out by direct labour, and is done by day and night. The wet ashpits, except in a few isolated cases, are emptied by night, together with the greater proportion of the dry ashpits.

Two motors and two horses and carts are employed during the day, and two motors by night. A new motor refuse collector, with covers, was purchased during the year to replace a worn out vehicle.

The following table shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and the loads removed during the year—

Ashpits and Privy Middens	...	15129
Dust Bins	...	96681
Pails	...	1161
Cesspools	...	716
Loads to Destructor	...	3516
Loads to Tip	...	4424
Loads of Liquid from Cesspools	...	2545

A new horse-drawn cesspool-emptying cart was purchased during the year, and has resulted in more frequent emptyings of the cesspools.

The average number of times the various receptacles have been emptied during the year is as follows—

Ashpits and Privy Middens	...	21.1 times
Dust Bins	...	65.1 times
Pails	...	55.3 times
Cesspools	...	15.2 times

The estimated weight of refuse, based on test weighings, excluding the liquid from cesspools, is 10473 tons.

The refuse is disposed of by incineration and tipping. A two-cell refuse destructor is in use, which disposed of 46.5% of the refuse. The remaining 53.5% was tipped on land at the South Featherstone Sewage Farm, and the land subsequently brought into cultivation.

The liquid from cesspools was disposed of by tipping over farm land.

The cost of collection and disposal including the working of the destructor works, for the year ended 31 March 1935 was £3893.12.4.

During the year ended 31 December 1935, the cost of collection, for wages only, was as follows—

	£	s	d
Ashpits and Privy Middens	...	1032	19 2
Dust Bins	...	703	1 9
Pails	...	10	10 1
Cesspools	...	233	11 6

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. During the year the following inspections were made—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Visits
General Sanitary work under P. H. Acts	...
Inspections under Shops Act 1934	1040
Housing Inspections and Re-Inspections	...
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	220
Slaughterhouses	...
Markets	130
Factories and Workshops	...
Cinemas	57
Verminous Premises	4
	22
	—
Visits re Infectious Diseases	2162
Visits re Disinfections	...
	104
	114
	—
Total	2380
	—

NUISANCES DISCOVERED. In order to secure the abatement of the nuisances discovered, the following notices were served—

Notices	No. served	Complied with	Not complied with
Informal	331	315	16
Statutory	105	92	13

Statutory Notices served—

Section 36 Public Health Act 1875	...	14
Section 41 Public Health Act 1875	...	1
Section 10 Shops Act 1934	...	7
Section 17 Housing Act 1930	...	69
Section 19 Housing Act 1930	...	14

SMOKE ABATEMENT. You are members of the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. A bye-law under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act 1926 was adopted in 1929, fixing the maximum permissible period for smoke emission from any building, other than a dwellinghouse, at 3 minutes in 30.

There are only 6 industrial chimneys in your area, and 2 of these chimneys are at a colliery which is now closed.

Five observations were taken of these chimneys, but no offences were considered sufficiently serious to warrant statutory action.

The 3 Colliery Spoil Banks are still in active conflagration.

HOUSING. During the year 95 houses were dealt with under the Housing Act 1930. Of these 95, 12 were rendered fit following the service of informal notices ; 69 Notices were served under Section 17, and 14 Notices under Section 19. You accepted an undertaking from the owner of these 14 houses to render the houses fit for human habitation.

During the year 1 dwellinghouse was demolished under a Demolition Order made during the previous year.

We have still 15 houses awaiting alternative accommodation for the occupants, before demolition can be effected.

Table D at the end of this report shows the details of the work carried out under the Housing Act 1930.

The latter end of the year called for special activity in taking the Housing Census under the Housing Act 1935. A complete census of the district has been made, and Form B cards, with actual measurements, made out for every house in the district. The census revealed 180 houses or 5.27% of the total to be overcrowded on the basis laid down by the Act.

Proposals for dealing with the overcrowding are now receiving consideration.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. As fish-frying has not been declared to be an offensive trade in your area, the only such trade carried on is that of tripe boiler, and only 1 is registered. No complaints were made of those premises during the year.

SHOPS ACT 1934. The year under review brought into operation the provisions of the Shops Act 1934, but as your population is under 20000, you are not the Authority for the whole of the Act, and are only concerned with the lighting and ventilation of shops and the provision of proper sanitary conveniences. In this connection 7 statutory notices were served to provide proper sanitary conveniences, and 2 exceptions were granted where reasonable conveniences were otherwise available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

MILK SUPPLY. There were at the end of the year the following particulars recorded in the Registers—

Persons registered as Cowkeepers	...	30
Premises registered as Cowsheds	...	40
Cowkeepers who are also Retail Purveyors	...	19
Retail Milk Sellers	...	27

The approximate number of cows on the registered premises is 320.

1 licence for the production of Grade "A" Milk was issued by the County Council to a farm in your area. 1 licence for the sale of Pasteurised Milk was issued during the year.

During the year 130 inspections of these cowsheds were made.

Minor improvements have been made to several cowsheds, but no new structures were erected during the year.

All the farms in your area are supplied with water from the public supply.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is under the County Council.

The West Riding Veterinary Staff administer Part IV of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926 and the Tuberculosis Order 1925, and it is my practice to accompany the Veterinary Inspector on his routine visits.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. There are 12 licensed slaughterhouses in use in the district. You have no public abattoir.

The animals slaughtered are regularly inspected, and the standard of inspections based upon the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection detailed in Memo 62/Foods.

The animals slaughtered are generally of good quality.

The following is a list of the animals slaughtered--

Bullocks and Heifers	...	901
Cows	...	198
Pigs	...	1225
Sheep	...	1300
Calves	...	30

During the year the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption, surrendered by the butchers, and destroyed--

Whole carcase and all Organs

- 1 Heifer—Tuberculosis
- 6 Cows—Tuberculosis
- 1 Cow—Other Diseases
- 6 Pigs—Tuberculosis
- 3 Pigs—Other Diseases

Total 17

- Parts of Beef—1120 lb.
- Lungs—6
- Livers—5
- Heads—3
- Other Organs—3
- Pigs Heads and Plucks—4

All the above were surrendered, and it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case.

Generally speaking, the provisions of the Meat Regulations

were well observed.

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 has been extended to apply to sheep, so that all the animals slaughtered are stunned by a mechanically operated instrument. In this connection, 31 slaughtermen have taken out licences.

During the year, 44 tins of canned foods have been surrendered by shopkeepers as unsound, and destroyed.

DISINFECTION. During the year 114 disinfections were carried out on account of Infectious Diseases, including Tuberculosis.

The premises are fumigated with formalin, and bedding etc. is disinfected by steam at the Isolation Hospital. Disinfection is carried out for Tuberculosis after removal to Sanatorium, after death, and after change of tenancy.

Disinfectant is supplied free in cases of infectious diseases and tuberculosis. This cost £19.10.11 during the year.

Twenty-two houses were fumigated and treated with insecticide on account of vermin.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION. Rat Week was observed from 4 - 9 November, and public attention was called to this by means of posters and advertisements in the local press.

CONCLUSION. The year under review saw a reduction in the number of cases of infectious diseases, the cases of Diphtheria being reduced by one-half from the previous year.

The Housing Census was in full swing at the end of the year, and all the houses in the district have been measured and recorded. This information will prove useful in several ways.

Re-Housing is going to occupy your attention in the near future, and owing to migrations from the district, caused by the closing of Featherstone Main Colliery, very careful consideration will have to be given to this problem.

I have again to tender to the Medical Officer of Health my very best thanks for his valued advice and support, to my staff for their loyal co-operation, and my brother Officers for their courtesy and help in supplying any information I have sought.

To you, Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, I offer my thanks for the way you have consistently supported me in any recommendation I have made for the improvement of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HILSLEY

Sanitary Inspector.

FEATHERSTONE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT

YEAR 1935

—X—

TABLE C

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total Inspections in 1935 for Nuisances only	... 1040
Nuisances found in 1935	... 350
Nuisances in hand end of 1934	... 28
Total needing abatement	... 378
Abated during 1935	... 360
Outstanding end of 1935	... 18
Notices served—Informal	... 331
Complied with	... 315
Notices served—Statutory	... 15
Complied with	... 15
Summons or other legal proceedings	... 0
Offensive Trades : Tripe Boiler	
In district	... 1
On register	... 1
Total inspections	... 6
General condition	... good

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewer extensions during 1935	... none
Portion still requiring	
Sewering	Ackton Wood Pastures
Improvement of defective sewers	... none
Houses not connected to sewers	... 91
Sewage disposal works—	
Extensions in 1935	... none
Any inadequacy	... none

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Privies with open middens	... 0
Privies with covered middens	... 406
Pail or tub closets	... 21
Water closets	... 2741
Waste-water closets	... 50
Privies re-constructed in 1935 as W.C.s	... 25
Additional W.C.s provided for old property in 1935	... 9
W.C.s constructed in 1935 for new houses	... 17
Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies and pails to W.C. system	... none

SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout whole district? yes	
Refuse disposed of—	
Loads to destructor	... 3516
Loads to tips	... 4424
Loads of liquid from cesspools to farmers	... 2545
Total annual cost	£3893.12.4

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply	Wakefield Corporation
By whom distributed	Featherstone U. D. C.
Houses on public supply	... 3413
Has supply been satisfactory—	
In quality	... yes
In quantity	... yes

MILK SUPPLY

Are two registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922 for retailers, cowkeepers and wholesale traders	... yes
Any retailers been removed from register	... 0
Licences in force for Grade "A" milk	... 1
Samples taken by Officers of L. A. for analysis under F. & D. Act	... 0
Samples taken by Officers of L. A.—	
For bacterial count	... 0
For presence of tuberculosis	... 0
Special examination for dirt	... none
Milk cows in district	... 320
Registered cowkeepers in district	... 30
Wholesale traders	... 11
Retail milk sellers registered	... 27
Observations	1 licence to retail Pasteurised milk

OTHER FOODS

Seizures of unsound food	All surrendered
Total weight	See report
Prosecutions	... none
Private slaughterhouses	... 12
Licensed	... 12
Unsatisfactory structurally, or in bad position	... 5
Times each slaughterhouse inspected	... 48
Total inspections	... 576
Bakehouses	... 4
Total inspections	... 12

SCHOOLS

In district	...	8
Visited by M.O.H.	...	8
Schools closed by M.O.H.	...	0

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Smoke observations taken	...	5
Cautions, legal notices and summonses	...	0
Workshops	...	45
Times each inspected	...	1
Total inspections	...	45

ADOPTIVE ACTS

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890	...	yes
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890	...	yes
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907	...	yes
Private Street Works Act 1892	...	yes
Public Health Act 1925	...	no

VAN DWELLINGS

In district	...	1
Any signs of increase	...	no
Is Section 27 of P.H.A.A. Act 1907 in force	...	yes

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Scavenging, Prevention of Nuisances, Common Lodging Houses, New Streets and Buildings, Slaughterhouses	...	1897
Smoke abatement	...	1929

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diseases prevalent in 1935—		
Diphtheria	Jan. to March, and September	
Measles	February to June	

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

General and Accident, yes.	Children's, yes
Leeds Infirmary, Clayton Hospital, Pontefract Infirmary	
Local : Cottage Hospital, no	
Infectious, General, yes	Ackton Isolation Hospital
Smallpox, yes	Glass Houghton Smallpox Hospital
Maternity (Homes)	Leeds Maternity Home for complicated cases

Arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases—

Leeds Maternity Hospital

Arrangements for Artificial Sunlight Treatment —

Pontefract General Infirmary

TUBERCULOSIS

Inspection of Patient's home and workshop	... yes
Examination for contacts	T. B. Officer, Pontefract
House disinfected	... yes
After removal to Sanatorium	... yes
After death	... yes
Leaflets, Lectures, etc. distributed	... yes
Are requirements of Tuberculosis regulations as to notification observed by general practitioners	... yes

INFANT MORTALITY

Supply of milk to mothers and infants In necessitous cases

MORTUARIES

For accidents	Urban District Mortuary
For infectious cases	... none
For other purposes	Urban District Mortuary

BURNING SPOIL BANKS

Any nuisance therefrom 3 colliery spoil banks burning

SANITARY STAFF

Annual salary of M.O.H. Sanitary Inspector	£120 & £30 Maternity & C. W.
	John Hilsley
Annual salary as Inspector	... £355
Other appointments held:	Housing Inspector, Cleansing Supt.
	Officer under P.H. Meat Regulations
Salary for such other appointments	nil
Assistants	1 & Clerk
Is staff sufficient	... yes
Does M.O.H. receive copies of memos and circulars distributed by Ministry of Health	... yes

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1935

TABLE D

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—		
1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects, under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	95	
2. Number of dwellinghouses included above which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	95	
3. Dwellinghouses needing further action ...	95	
a. Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	14	
b. Number (excluding those above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	81	
2. Remedy of defects during year without service of formal notices—		
Dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers ...	12	
3. Action under Statutory Powers—		
A. Proceedings under Sec. 17, 18, 23, Housing Act 1930		
1. Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	69	
2. Dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	56	
a. by owners ...	56	
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—		
1. Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	0	
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930		
1. Representations made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation ...	14	
2. Dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	0	

3.	Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	1
4.	Dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners	...	14
	a. To render houses fit for human habitation	...	
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of Housing Act 1930—			
1.	Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	0
2.	Separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of closing orders	...	0
3.	Separate tenements or underground rooms, the closing orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	0
4. Unhealthy Areas.			
	Areas declared Clearance Areas during 1935	...	0
5. New Houses erected during 1935—			
a.	By Local Authority	...	0
b.	By Private enterprise	...	17
6. Housing Conditions.			
1.	Total houses in district	...	3416
2.	Working-class houses included in above	...	3361
3.	General observations— 180 houses overcrowded as revealed by Housing Census		
4.	Any special activity in house building— 13 3-bedroom type houses and 13 bungalows for aged people erected by Local Authority, nearing completion on Little Lane Housing Site		
5.	Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority	no	
6.	Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 18, Housing Act 1925	no	
7. Town Planning—			
1.	Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee	Sheffield and District	
2.	Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for— a. the whole district	...	no
	b. part of the district	...	no

3. Have Council during 1935 passed a resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme ... no

8. Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932
John Hilsley, Council Offices, Featherstone

9. Action taken to improve housing conditions of tuberculous families—
A number of such families have been accommodated in Council houses.

-----X-----

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Workshops—

Total inspections	...	57
Written notices	...	2

Defects found in Workshops—

Want of cleanliness	...	2
Remedied	...	2

URBAN DISTRICT OF FEATHERSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

HEALTH VISITOR

for the

Year ended 31 December 1935

To the Chairman and Members of the Featherstone Urban District Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Mr CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit to you a Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services for the year 1935, combining Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics and Home Visitation.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS. The attendance of expectant mothers at this clinic, which is held monthly, is steadily increasing, due no doubt to the constant urging by the Medical Officer of Health in the Child Welfare clinics, and also the publicity given to the subject by the press. The fact that women now come forward voluntarily and present themselves for examination periodically is gratifying to the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and shows also that the expectant mother views parenthood in an enlightened manner.

In addition to the Health Visitor, two certified Midwives attend at this clinic.

POST-NATAL CLINICS. The attendances at these clinics by mothers of young infants, steadily increases, but we have not yet reached the desired percentage of mothers who definitely breast-

feed their infants for nine months. Artificial foods and dried milks are too easily obtained and prepared, and prove the greatest menace to natural feeding. These young mothers however are very welcome in the clinics, and in whatever way they may err in feeding, they usually respond readily to the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The problem of toddlers' consistent attendance at the clinics still confronts us. The clinics provide a monthly session for toddlers, and although mothers readily bring the young toddler, i.e. 1 to 2 years, for examination and weighing, there is a great lack of co-operation on the part of the mother to bring the older toddlers, i.e. 2 to 5 years. One of the reasons for this is that a great many mothers are over-burdened with parental care, and the child is sent to school from the age of 3 years, the mother being convinced in her own mind that the child is "off her hands." This is the reason for non-attendance frequently given to the Health Visitor.

During the past year the mothers have again competed for the Mothercraft Shields, the competition being held under the auspices of the Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Several obtained Honours Certificates, and a good number First Class Certificates in the practical handicraft classes, and the First Class Awards in the written examinations were conspicuous.

It must indeed be gratifying to the Medical Officer of Health that his lectures of the past year produced such results from working-class mothers, when one considers the more educated mothers with whom they compete. The mothers and myself are grateful to him for giving the lectures to enable us to attain these distinctions.

As last year, I must reiterate that Baby Day held in July was a successful event, and the mothers provided some very competitive handicrafts for the judges, who agreed that they had had a formidable task in trying to eliminate doubtful handicraft, the entries being of a high standard.

INFANT PROTECTION ACT. There have been no new registrations during the year, under this heading.

Before concluding my Report, I would again like to express my appreciation of all the help given at all clinics by voluntary helpers and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Officials of the Sanitary Dept., and also the Medical Officer of Health—there is no lack of realisation on my part of the help and advice he is always so willing to give.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

OLIVE BOOTH.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS
1935

—X—

Population of area served by Council	...	14580
Births notified during year under Notification of Births Act 1907—		
Live births	...	254
Still births	...	13
Total	...	267
By midwives	...	122
By doctors	...	145
Health Visiting—		
Officers employed for health visiting by Council	...	1
Visits during year by Health Visitor—		
To expectant mothers—first visits	...	129
Total visits	...	282
To children under 1 year of age—first visits	...	254
Total visits	...	2520
To children 1 to 5 years—total visits	...	2077
Infant Welfare Centres—		
Provided and maintained by Council	...	3
Total attendances at all centres during year—		
By children under 1 year	...	1682
By children between 1 and 5 years	...	2375
Total number of children attending first time—		
Children under 1 year	...	184
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	128
Total number in attendance at end of year—		
Children under 1 year	...	90
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	218
Percentage of notified live births represented by number of children under 1 year who attended centres for first time	...	68.7
Ante-Natal Clinics—		
Clinics provided and maintained by Council	...	4
Total attendances at all clinics	...	377
Total women who attended during year	...	61
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by number of women who attended centres for first time during year	...	22.8

Supply of Milk and Food—		
Milk and other foods supplied free or at less than cost price in necessitous cases to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5	...	yes
Milk and other foods supplied at cost price to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5	...	yes
Maternity Homes and Hospitals—		
Women sent by Council to other Maternity Institutions		7
Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years—		
Children sent by Council to other institutions—		
Orthopædic	...	4
Ultra Violet Ray	...	3
Convalescent Homes—		
Cases sent by Council to other Convalescent Institutions		1
Infectious Diseases—		
Cases notified—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1
Puerperal pyrexia	...	1
Measles and German Measles (children under 5)	...	182
Cases visited by Officers of the Council —		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1
Measles and German Measles (children under 5)	...	182
Cases removed to hospital—		
Puerperal pyrexia	...	1
Midwives—		
Practising for maternity and child welfare	...	4
Cases during year in which Council paid or contributed to fee of a midwife	...	3
Cases attended by midwives—		
As midwives	...	138
As maternity nurses	...	1
Cases during year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1918	...	34
Maternal Deaths—		
Women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth	...	1
Number of these cases which died at home	...	1
Administration of Part 1 of the Children Act 1908—		
Persons on register receiving children for reward at end of year	...	1
Children on register at end of year	...	1
Children who died during year	...	1
Infant Protection Visitors at end of year who were Health Visitors	...	1

